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PORTRAITURE.

From "LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON."

I must now introduce you to another prominent personage, who figures in this government, and of whom you have requested me to give you some account. Mr. WIRT, the attorney-general of the United States, has distinguished himself by his literary and forensic labors. In his person, he is more attractive and elegant, and his manners more graceful and easy, than either of the gentlemen I have mentioned. Mr. Wirt is a native of Maryland, and like Socrates, owes his being to parents who existed in the humbler walks of life. Without a regular or academic education, without patronage, and without influential and powerful connexions, he has made his way through the difficulties by which he was surrounded, to the sphere of eminence in which he now revolves. His example furnishes another evidence of the excellence of this government, which opens so easy a way to genius, industry and exertion. Mr. Wirt in his youth was distinguished by a brilliant and romantic fancy, and a facility in the acquisition of knowledge. At the death of his father, he was left under the guardianship of Dr. Hunt, of Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, who is said to have been well versed in the Greek and Latin languages, in which he was so good as to instruct his ward. In a few years the guardian paid the debt of nature, and left his young charge to buffet the storms of life as he could. The death of Dr. Hunt not only deprived Wirt, but the neighborhood, of a good teacher, and an excellent friend, and the loss was deemed irreparable, unless supplied by Wirt himself, who had made no inconsiderable proficiency in the dead languages, and other branches of knowledge, and who, as he was now without fortune, and destitute of other means of support, consented to officiate as preceptor. In this situation he continued only until he had made himself acquainted with the principles of the legal science, under the direction of judge Edwards, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, and in whose house he boarded for the benefit of his instruction. It was during his residence in this part of Montgomery that he formed a juvenile attachment, which was either not reciprocated, or which was not sufficiently ardent to exist for any length of time; it, however, called forth the exertion of his muse, and the fire of his fancy, and the letters which he addressed to the young lady are said to have been replete with all the imagery of poetry, and all the common place of love. Being now prepared for the practice of the law, but entirely destitute of funds, a neighbor and a friend, furnished him with a horse, and money enough to enable him to proceed to Fauquier, in Virginia, his point of destination, where he took up his residence, and commenced the practice of his profession. He had not been long at the bar before he entered into the connubial state, and became the husband of a respectable young lady of the county in which he resided.

Whether he conceived his marriage premature and unfortunate, or whether an improper association with some dissipated and dissolute young men of the neighborhood, was the cause of his intemperance, I have not been able to learn; but Mr. Wirt became attached to the pleasures of the bottle, and for some years led a life offensive to himself, and painful to the more moral and virtuous part of his friends. It was about this period, too, that he began to relish the visionary theories of Godwin, and to imbibe the intoxicating, but deadly poison of infidelity. A cloud hung over his prospects, his wife left this world, and his dissolute life and dangerous opinions excluded him from professional business. To this melancholy blank in his early existence, he alludes in one of the letters of his "British Spy," written in 1803. "It is," he observes, "at this giddy period of life, when a series of dissolute courses have debauched the purity and innocence of the heart, shaken the pillars of the understanding, and converted her sound and wholesome operations into a little more than a set of feverish starts, and incoherent and delirious dreams; it is in such a situation that a new fangled theory is welcomed as an amusing guest, and *deism* is embraced as a balmy comforter against the pangs of an offended conscience." While under the influence of these feelings, and leading this kind of life, he composed a comic piece called the "County Court Lawyer," which has never, I believe, been presented to the public. Among the *dramatis personæ* of this little farce, on which, as I have never seen it, I can give no opinion, a gentleman now in congress, and a man of great merit, from Virginia, figured under the name of Blunderbuss. It would be gratifying to have a view of this juvenile effort of his comic muse, imperfect as it must have been from his ignorance of stage effect, and his probable want of acquaintance with the *art dramatique*. As a *jeu d'esprit*, however, I doubt not it possessed some merit, and was read with great satisfaction by his friends.—I have been informed that about this time, while still trammeled by habits of intemperance, and floating amidst the dark and dreary wilds of scepticism and infidelity, he was prevailed upon to accompany a friend to the rustic church of the divine, he so eloquently and poetically describes in his "Spy." He entered and took his seat; he neither noticed the congregation nor the sightless Demosthenes that addressed him, and was fast sinking into the arms of the drowsy deity, when, instinctively, and with an impulse he could neither control nor repress, he started from the bench on which he sat, as if struck by electricity, and gave his whole attention to the discourse of the preacher, whose bursts of eloquence had thus roused him from his stupor, and riveted his every faculty as if by enchantment. What moral effect the eloquence of Dr. Waddell had upon Mr. Wirt, I am not able to say; but it is certain, that soon after this event, he abandoned his former associates, and removed to Richmond, where he underwent a radical change in his religious opinions and moral feelings, and was chosen by the then governor of the state, Mr. Monroe, one of his privy counsellors. From that epoch he rose rapidly in his profession, and in the estimation of the public. His "Spy" gave him a reputation which his eloquence at the bar tended to establish, and the fortune and respectability of the lady to whom he is now united, enlarged the circle of his friends, and extended his sphere of action. He has recently endeavored to add to the just fame he has acquired, by a publication of the life of Patrick Henry, whose eloquence he seems to admire a little too much, and whose character, on all occasions, he has been fond of pourtraying. As an evidence of the respect in which he is held by his adopted state, the vacant situation of senator of the United States was offered him by the legislature of Virginia, a few sessions ago, but he refused to accept it. Since that, he has been elevated by the President to the post he now holds, which I presume is more agreeable to his feelings, and more consistent with his professional pursuits and studies, to which he has been, for many years, assiduously devoted. I must now beg leave to close this rapid biographical outline. As an apology for its defects, I have nothing to offer. The facts it contains have been furnished me by those who have been long and intimately acquainted with Mr. Wirt; and I flatter myself, that notwithstanding its brevity and imperfections, will be regarded by you with some little interest. Of the literary productions of Mr. Wirt, the general character is brilliancy of coloring, redundancy of rhetorical embellishment, and a fondness for poetical imagery. The characteristic feature of his mind is fancy, the uncontrolled indulgence of which often leads him into extravagant hyperboles, alike inconsistent with the sober dictates of sound sense, and the canons of correct taste. The remarks which Johnson applies to Collins, may be, I think, not inaptly applied to the subject of these observations: "He loves faries, genii, giants and monsters; he delights to rove through the meanders of enchantment, to gaze on the magnificence of golden palaces, and to repose by the water-falls of Elysian gardens."* Mr. Wirt does not seem to search for imagery, or to labor after the splendid but fugitive coloring of fancy. From the native fertility of his imagination, this is rendered unnecessary, and new creations spring up in his mind unexpected, but not unsolicited. There is a want of simplicity and chastity, however, in his composition, which can only be imputed to his occasional love of extravagance, and his fondness for poetical embellishment.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

* Dr. Johnson's Life of Collins.

REMARKS ON THE CITY OF ROME.

Antiquity presents Rome to us great and above all other cities, but modern ages exhibit it under an aspect still more august. The throne of its earthly glory has been broken down, for it was the will of God to raise his altar amidst its ruins and desolations. He has depopulated the country surrounding this sanctuary, with a scourge which unceasingly carries death with it, as if to teach Christians that it is not the delights of this world which are promised them, but the hope of that which begins beyond the grave. A holy resignation, therefore, involuntarily affects the soul on entering the temples of Rome. The spirit of God alone resides in them at this time, for religious ceremonies are there no longer celebrated; and this noble solitude inspires a respect, perhaps more sacred, and a sort of regret which renders divine worship, in these temples, still more solemn.

It has been frequently and justly remarked, that the respect paid to female honor, in any country, is an almost unerring criterion of the tone of public sentiment and of the virtue of the people. During the late term of the Superior Court of Chesterfield, Va. a case was tried, calculated to test the feelings of the people of that county on this subject. From delicacy to the lady, the names of the parties are suppressed. It was an action of slander, brought by a young woman, in obscure circumstances, but of good character, against her own brother, who represented her as unchaste. In the declaration the damages were laid at $2000. The Jury to whom the cause was submitted, without argument, unhesitatingly found a verdict for the whole amount. It is understood that the defendant was not worth $500: the plaintiff immediately released $1500 of the damages: so the judgment was entered for $500 only. In our opinion this verdict is highly honorable to our neighbors in Chesterfield. [*Petersburg Paper.*

SHEFFIELD TRADE.

In the English newspaper, the *Sheffield Mercury*, of the 22d April, there is a well written article on the Sheffield Trade, which contains the following paragraph:

"America has long been one of the most important and valuable markets for our wares; but, in consequence of their commerce being frequently interrupted, together with the misunderstanding and ruptures that have taken place between that country and this, has gradually weakened our interest with the Americans, and prompted them to turn their attention to manufactures, but with what success I am not prepared to say, though it is evident they are purchasing large quantities of steel, ready prepared for the hammer. And it is not too much to presume, that more steel has been exported to America within the last four or five years, from this town and neighborhood, than has been worked up in our own manufactories in the same period, which is engendering an evil much to be regretted, and accounts for the decline in the American markets. But, in all probability, the evil will not stop here; as it is very obvious that, as they have occasion for such large quantities of steel, they have artisans to work it up; and, if successful, they will not resort to England for that material, but will make it themselves; and this is more probable, as the American government are about to pass some very restrictive laws, which, if put in force, will almost amount to a complete prohibition. Thus we have been preparing the way to our own ruin, by furnishing them with the only article that would have kept them in a state of dependence on this country for hardware."

CHARLESTON, JUNE 20.

OUTRAGE.—The schr. *Mary*, Capt. COLEMAN, of and from this port, bound to Matanzas, was boarded off the Hole-in-the-Wall, by a Patriot brig, mounting 16 guns, who took out of her, forcibly, Mr. JOSEPH COPPINGER, a young gentleman about 20 years of age, son of Gov. COPPINGER, of St. Augustine, but who had resided for some few years past in this city. He was pointed out to the privateersmen by one of their crew, an infamous character of the name of *Raymundo Arribas*, son of the collector of St. Augustine, who has been long since abandoned by his family, for his crimes. What Mr. C's treatment may be, it is impossible to say—they told him he must go with them, and that they would take good care of him. The name of the brig was not ascertained; the crew were in a disorderly state; appeared to have plenty of money, and were gambling on the quarter deck.—They also took from on board the *Mary*, four tierces of rice.—*Courier.*

Under the order of the King of Spain, for the liberation of American prisoners in Spain, and her Colonies, *twenty-eight* persons were liberated from the Moro Castle, Havana, on the evening of the 12th inst. where many of them had been confined for several years.—Four or five of the number arrived here on Sunday, in the schooner *Mary-Ann*, Captain HILLARD.—*ib.*

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

From the British Press, April 28.

Paris papers of Friday last have arrived at our office. It is very evident, from many circumstances obscurely and indistinctly noticed in the Spanish news contained in these papers, that there still exists in Spain an uneasy feeling in the public mind, threatening the tranquility of the country with the most serious consequences. It would appear that certain persons, fancying themselves friends to the king, have disseminated rumors, particularly throughout the army, that Ferdinand, in adopting the constitution, acted under the influence of immediate violence; that his personal safety was endangered, and the religion of the state outraged and degraded. These circumstances we can collect from a letter of instructions addressed by the king to certain officers of his army, in which he tells his troops, that, in adopting the constitution, he was subject to no constraint; and also from a proclamation addressed by Gen. O'Donoju to the troops in garrison at Cadiz, whom he exhorts not to listen to false and idle stories, assuring them that the king's person was sacred and inviolate, and that 'their holy religion had not been outraged.' The regiments were marched out of Cadiz, and stationed within the lines of Cortadura and the walls of the city. Their fidelity to the new order of things was suspected, and considerable apprehensions were entertained in Madrid, in consequence of General Cruez de Mourgton having marched suddenly upon Xeres, with three thousand men.

In the king's instructions to the officers, he complains of some expressions disrespectful to the constitution, which had been used by one of his body guards during the night of the 13th, in Madrid; and we are informed, in a short note appended to the letter of instructions, that the king alludes to a riot which had taken place at the *Club Lorencini*. This club, our readers are aware, is composed of the most active partisans of the constitution; and it is not improbable, that if "the powers that be" would suffer the journals to notice the affair more circumstantially, we should find that some of the club were insulted by the soldiers as the enemies of the king. The troops and people of Spain are, for the most part, devotedly attached to the ministers of their religion; who, in consequence, exercise a great influence, as well in the public as in private affairs. The success of the present revolution, by destroying the tremendous power of the Inquisition, and confiscating its immense wealth, threatens a severe blow to the domination of the priesthood; and it is, therefore, to be expected, that this numerous and intriguing body of men should endeavor, by every means in their power, to excite the people and soldiers to a counter revolution; and no pretences are better calculated to effect this object than to represent royalty outraged and oppressed, and religion insulted and degraded, its property the spoil of sacrilege, and its solemnity the sport of heresy and atheism. The king's declaration, we hope, will counteract the machinations of his worst enemies, and preserve Spain from the violence of civil contentions, to which such proceedings must necessarily tend.

A committee, composed of the leading members of the opposition in the French chamber of deputies, with other friends to liberty, has been formed in Paris, principally for the purpose of affording relief to persons who may be imprisoned by the arbitrary power given to ministers by the law of March last. A prospectus of a subscription for this object was published, and from a letter addressed by nine principal deputies to the attorney-general, it seems that law proceedings have been instituted against some of those who, by affixing their signatures to the prospectus, gave countenance and support to this act of humanity. The deputies require that they too should be prosecuted, as, if any crime were committed, they must have been as guilty as others.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 22.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing a Liverpool paper of the 13th May, and a Lloyd's List of the 12th. The

Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary and extracts:

Billings' Liverpool Advertiser states, that the proceedings of the New Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character.

The first question which has tested the strength of parties, was on the Droits of the Crown Mr. Brougham was the leader in the debate on the part of the opposition, and Mr. Canning on that of the ministry. The question was on placing the admiralty droits at the disposal of parliament. The votes stood on the side of the ministers, 273—on the opposition side of the house, 155—giving the former a majority of 118.

The health of Lord Castlereagh does not permit him to attend to his parliamentary duties; but it is said Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent, and as a brilliant debator, stands perhaps unrivalled in that assembly.

In the provisions for the civil list, the Queen, it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. The London Globe states positively, that her Majesty *will not* return to England.

Mr. Baring has become the advocate of a free system of trade, and has brought the subject up in parliament.

On Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division; but the worthy alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation, by prosecuting Edwards for high treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by ministers on this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a *noli prosequi*.

On the same evening, Sir James Macintosh moved for a committee on the criminal laws; and on Thursday night, Mr. Maberly called the attention of ministers to the financial circumstances of the country, with a view, as it appeared, of suggesting a commutation of the whole body of assessed taxes, for a property tax to the amount of ten millions. The chancellor of the exchequer declined giving any pledge as to the course which he would pursue; but from the terms of his reply, there is reason to hope that some such permanent and comprehensive measure of national finances may be substituted for the desultory system of heterogeneous imposts, so long and so unsuccessfully pursued.

In the house of lords, on the 13th, the marquis of Lansdowne moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years. The motion was carried in the affirmative, without any observations.

This paper contains Paris dates from the 8th to the 11th. Fresh difficulties appear to have sprung up. At Lyons, serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The Duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer, bearing the written pass-word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the *guard du corps*, was attacked on Wednesday night by three assassins, desperately wounded, and deprived of the paper. His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass-word was changed.

Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Graviers, late a captain in the 5th regiment of Lancers, of Bonaparte's Guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion under the windows of the Duchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Graviers in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the Duchess of Berri.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a proclamation of his Majesty, dated the 6th inst., announcing his intention of celebrating the solemnity of the coronation on the 1st day of August next; and further notifying, that he has appointed a commission, under the Great Seal, authorising his royal brothers, the duke of Gloucester, the archbishop of Canterbury, prince Leopold, the lord chancellor, the ministers of the crown, and the grand officers of state, the vice-chancellor, the master of the rolls, the chief baron of the exchequer, the lord justice clerk, &c. or any five or more of them, to meet at the Painted Chamber in the Palace at Westminster, on the 18th inst. and from time to time to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the purpose of hearing and determining such claims as may be exhibited by any of his loving subjects, in regard of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, to perform divers services at the time of the coronation.

Parliamentary.—The editor of the Liverpool Advertiser, on the 15th May, in remarking on the parliamentary proceedings, observes:

"The distress of the country, and the languor and debility under which commerce and manufactures droops, have directed the minds of commercial men deeply interested, and profoundly acquainted with the interest of trade, to the system by which our commercial connexions with foreign countries are regulated. It has been suggested, that the evils of which we complain might, by a change in our system, be alleviated, if not removed; and petitions have been presented to parliament by the merchants of the metropolis, and other commercial towns in the country, praying for the removal of the numerous restrictions with which the trade between Great Britain and foreign countries is impeded and interrupted. Mr. Baring, the merchant, has become the advocate of this free system of trade in parliament; and on Monday last that gentleman brought the subject under the consideration of the house of commons, in a very luminous and conclusive strain of argument. In the view taken by that hon. gentleman on the subject, the house seemed generally to concur. Even Mr. Robinson, the president of the board of trade, expressed his conviction that prohibitory restrictions on commerce were founded in error, and calculated to defeat the object for which they were intended

It was, however, felt and acknowledged by Mr. Ricardo and others, that the existing system was so completely ingrafted upon the commercial policy of the country, that it would be inexpedient to abandon at once the prohibitory laws by which our foreign trade is regulated, and that we must make the advance towards the right path with caution and circumspection. The petition was received, and the impression made on the house on the occasion was certainly very powerful."

Domestic.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO JUNE 6.

On Sunday the 14th ult. a son of Mr. Thomas Sparks, of Franklin county, took down his gun to shoot a bee martin, and, as he stepped out of the door, he laid his gun across his arm, opened the pan, and as he shut it she fired, and shot his mother through the head, as she was standing in the kitchen door, a short distance off, who fell dead without a struggle. This unfortunate catastrophe has bereaved a kind husband of a beloved companion, and a number of children of a kind mother, and left numerous friends and acquaintances long to lament her untimely end, and irreparable loss.

EXECUTIONS.

BOSTON, JUNE 16.—Yesterday the sentence of death, which was lately passed by the Circuit Court of the United States against *William Holmes*, *Edw'd Rosewaine*, and *Thomas Warrington*, alias *Thos. Warren Fawcett*, for the crimes of Piracy and Murder on board a Prize Schooner under the Patriot Flag—was executed in this town in the presence of a large concourse of Spectators.

The vessel, on board which these crimes were committed, arrived many months since at Scituate, within this District, soon after they were perpetrated, and the Culprits were arrested, brought to trial before the Circuit Court, and convicted On being brought to receive sentence, they moved an arrest of judgement, predicated on a doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court; whereupon the case was carried up to the Supreme Court at Washington; when after the question was ably argued, the objections were overruled, and the Convicts received sentence at the present term of the Circuit Court.

The Criminals were taken from prison by the Marshal, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and conducted to the place assigned for their execution, which was nearly on the spot where Powars lately suffered. They passed through State and India Street, by Central wharf in view of the shipping, and thence by the Custom house to and through the Southerly Main Street.

On arrival at the place of punishment, they ascended to the lower platform of the scaffold—and, silence being obtained, the Marshal read their Death Warrant, and addressed the spectators.

The unhappy men had embraced the Catholic Faith—their Confessor, the Rev. Father LARASCY, addressed the Throne of Grace in an appropriate and fervent prayer. The Prisoners remained some short time after at their devotions, when, at the instance of the Marshal, they proceeded to the upper scaffold; and the Marshal having performed those necessary yet painful preliminary requisites to carry the awful sentence into effect, the Priest left them, and about 12 o'clock they were launched into eternity

This is the third time that Marshal PRINCE has been called to discharge the painful duties of a public execution; but this last service was the most distressing of all. These offenders had been in prison for a long time, a great portion of which they felt but little apprehension for their lives. During their confinement their conduct was that of inoffensive men; and their whole deportment was calculated to interest the feelings of this officer, who, although he never shrinks from any duty however hard or irksome, yet had rather, at any time, be a minister of consolation, than an avenger of stern justice.

The warrant directed the bodies to be delivered to the surgeons.

MOBILE, MAY 24.—On Friday last the awful sentence of the law was performed upon Victorianno de Sayas, convicted for the murder of Diego Alvarez, and upon Charles Gamarara, convicted of aiding and assisting him in the horrid act. A short time previous to his death, Sayas confessed that he did murder Alvarez, and two other men in Havana, one about 7, and the other about 9 years ago. We have been informed, that he declared Gamarara was innocent, being ignorant of his design to kill Alvarez. Gamarara said he was innocent. About twelve o'clock the battalion of Mobile militia, commanded by maj. J. H. Mallory, paraded before the jail, the prisoners being brought out, and the necessary arrangements made, they walked to the gallows with great firmness, where they prayed for some time, aided by the Rev. Vincente Gener, and in a few minutes after were launched into eternity. They appeared penitent. The awful end of these men, who have thus expiated their crimes on the scaffold, must serve as a striking example to prevent the commission of similar offences.

Confession of Victorianno de Sayas.

I, Victorianno de Sayas, a free mulatto, native of Havana, now in the jail of Mobile, state of Alabama, condemned to be hanged for having unjustly taken away the life of Diego Alvarez, do make the following declaration:

1st. Having murdered a negro man by the name of Gamara, near the church called Mercy, about eight or nine years ago, about 6 o'clock P. M.

2d. A Catalonian, in front of the Oratory of St. Philip's church (in company with some of my friends) about 7 years ago, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M. of which murder I heard that Zeferino Carcea was condemned to serve in the army.

These murders were committed in Havana.

3d, and lastly. That of Diego Alvarez at his plantation, on Easter Sunday, about half past 3 o'clock, P. M. for having excluded me from his house, and for which I have been justly codemned.

WOODCHUCK HUNTING.

A letter from Deerfield, in Hampshire county, gives the following relation of the destruction of animals, which in the rich country of the river towns, are extremely prolific, and do much injury to the grain, grass, and other vegetable products:

Deerfield, June 4.

Our famous *woodchuck* hunt terminated on Wednesday, in favor of the party under Mr. E. Nims, who destroyed 1154. Those under Mr. J. C. Hoyt destroyed 873; making a total of 2027!

The hunt, we learn, lasted about a fortnight, at such times as would not interfere with the regular avocations of the hunters. Those animals, when full grown, average from 10 to 20 pounds each, but are not used for food.* Their skins are manufactured into, and make the best whip lashes. They are extremely fat. Why may not a valuable oil be extracted from them?

*They are certainly used for food, and highly esteemed too, by some, especially when young and fat.

[PHIL. UNION.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

FRANKFORT, (KEN.) JUNE 8.

On Saturday last, the U. S. circuit court, sitting in this place, gave their opinion upon the constitutionality of the replevin law passed by the legislature of this state at their last session From those who heard the decision, we are informed that the judges affirm the power of the state to pass a replevin law, and also the constitutionality of that feature of the law which requires an endorsement that Kentucky bank paper will be taken, or in case of a failure to do so, gives a replevin of two years. But they declared that so much of the law as allows a sale of property taken under execution in certain cases, on a credit, is unconstitutional.

The former part of this decision was founded on a distinction between the contract and the *law for enforcing its observance*, and on the principle that the state may vary the latter at will, without impairing the obligation of the former. The latter part of the decision was founded on the grounds, that to compel the creditor to take one man's obligation in discharge of another's debt, impairs the contract, by changing the terms and parties, and in effect makes the bonds of individuals a legal tender, contrary to the constitution.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.—Among the acts passed towards the close of the last session of Congress, was one to authorize the appointment of three commissioners to lay out a Road, in continuation of the Cumberland Road, from Wheeling to a point on the left bank of the Mississippi River, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois River. The Commissioners, who are appointed by the President, are *Abner Lacock*, *David Shriver, Jr.* and *William McRee*. This important road, this truly national work, it is worthy of remark, will probably pass through the Capitals of three States. A *right line*, drawn from Wheeling to the mouth of the Missouri, passes directly through the town of Vandalia, the capital of Illinois, and passes within a very few miles of Columbus, in Ohio; & the town which is to be located for the permanent seat of government of the State of Indiana, will no doubt be placed at some point on this line, where it passes through that State. Whatever point be selected on the Mississippi, between the two mentioned in the law, for the termination of the Road, there is little doubt but it will be so laid out as to pass through Columbus, Vandalia, and the future seat of government of Indiana, which yet remains to be designated.

Canal Navigation.—The papers printed at Utica give the arrivals and departures, daily, of the boats which pass up and down the great western canal; most of them freighted with the produce of the country, such as ashes, salt, lime, flour, &c.....One boat from Cayuga Lake, brought a part of the distance, in the canal, *four hundred* barrels of flour. A line of packets, for the accommodation of passengers one hundred miles on the canal, are now in operation. They sail every Monday and Tuesday from Utica at 9 o'clock, A. M. and arrive the next day at Montezuma at 7 o'clock, P. M.—The price of passage through the route, including provision and lodging, is only four dollars; way passengers, three cents per mile.

Extract of a Letter, dated

"BUFFALO, (N. Y.) JUNE 11.

"The Lake Erie Steam Boat "Walk-in the-Water," Capt. Rogers, left Black Rock on the 10th inst for Michillimackinac, on Lake Huron, having on board about 50 passengers, and a full cargo of goods on freight belonging to the North American Fur Company, valued at 1,00,000 dollars. Among the passengers who went in her, were Col. Wood, U. S. army; Ramsey Crookes, Esq. agent of the North American Fur Company; several gentlemen attached to the north west surveying and exploring party, and a number of ladies and gentlemen who take the trip for pleasure and amusement.

The steam boat will leave Black Rock, on her next trip, the 9th of August next; will be absent only 14 days, and will afford a favorable opportunity for our southern visitors to view the lakes, as well as the fine country bordering on them, which is said to be equal to any in the United States."

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1820.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Anniversary of our Independence was celebrated by a number of the gentlemen of this town, who were invited by Mr. W. H. SLAUGHTER to partake with him of a dinner given on the occasion. After the dinner was over, a number of patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied with several appropriate songs, of which we have obtained the following for publication:—

The Day we celebrate—May each anniversary of this glorious day, for ages to come, find the States united, and the people free and prosperous.

The present Administration of the Government—The true and faithful guardians of the people's best interests.

The memory of George Washington, and his compatriots in arms.

Agriculture and Commerce, the two great interests of our country—The many should never be taxed for the benefit of the few.

SONG—*America, Commerce, and Freedom.*

The Navy of our country—

"The star-spangled banner! O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The State of North-Carolina—Abundant in her own resources, she is not ambitious to follow the footsteps of others

A Convention of the free people of North-Carolina—Justice imperiously demands it.

Drank standing, with reiterated cheers.

The Internal Improvement of North-Carolina—May it progress upon rational calculations, freed from that foul spirit of speculation, that has ruined hundreds, and misled thousands.

The Peace of Europe—"Peace on earth, and good will among men."

The new Republic of Columbia—We hail the birth-star of a Sister in the South—May her future course be as prosperous, as her struggle has been glorious.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. Ruffin, of Raleigh—The citizens of Salisbury: May they live to celebrate many returns of this glorious day, and never under circumstances less propitious than the present.

By Mr. J. Beard, sen.—William H. Slaughter, the gentleman who has honored us with this entertainment: May his prosperity in life equal his liberality on the present occasion.

By Mr. J. Martin—William Lowndes, of South-Carolina: The able assertor of the rights of the Southern States.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand—The land that we live in—Renowned for the heroism of its sons, and admired for the loveliness of its daughters.

We are requested to publish the names of the following gentlemen as candidates for the next Legislature, from this County:—Francis Locke, Esq. and John Monroe, Esq. for the Senate—Samuel Jones, Esq. George Smith, Esq. Thomas P. Ives, Esq. for the Commons.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FEMALE ACADEMY.....*AGAIN.*

Messrs. Krider & Bingham: The favorable reception you gave my first communication, has encouraged me to send another, by way of an afterpiece, or as a kind of *relish* to the former.

I may be supposed, by some, to have fairly volunteered as a champion of the *fair sex*. Very well—I am disposed to admit it, in a qualified sense: But I disclaim all pretensions of being actuated by such a chivalrous spirit as inspired the gallant king James IV. of Scotland; who, it is said, publicly professed himself knight to Queen Anne of France: The declaration having reached the Queen's ears, she summoned him to prove himself her true and valorous champion, by taking the field in her defence, against his brother-in-law, Henry VIII. of England. He obeyed the romantic mandate; and the two nations fought and bled, to feed the vanity of a proud woman, and to gratify the caprice of a princely coxcomb. From possessing such a spirit, or rather *evil genius* of gallantry, I beg to be excused. It perverts all those lovely qualities which excite esteem and affection for woman, and renders her subservient to very iniquitous ends.—The lively imagination of woman resembles a mirror, which reflects every thing, but creates nothing: hence the necessity of holding up to their view, when they are young, and susceptible of yielding to the impression of the moment, (which with them is very strong,) patterns of virtue, purity of manners, and *constancy of love.*—Whatever they long for, whatever they ask, or whatever they have an inclination to do, if *innocently trifling*, let them be indulged in: for it is better to yield small sacrifices, than to brave the fury of a temper that has been vexatiously provoked from its infancy, and thus rendered liable to be exasperated by *jealousy*, or some other frivolous cause. For with all the tenderness of disposition with which nature has endowed woman, when once she is roused to express the transports of her troubled soul, she joins frenzy to love—which is sometimes impetuous, and sometimes tender—which now is softened, and then bursts forth afresh, with redoubled fury. As a lamentable instance of this, I recollect of somewhere reading, that, little more than a century ago, the Marquis D'Astrogas, of Spain, having been captivated by the charms of a beautiful young woman, he lost no convenient opportunity of rendering homage to her: The Marchioness, his wife, hearing of the illicit gallantry of her husband, went secretly to the young woman's lodging, and assassinated her; tore out her heart, carried it home, with her own hands made a *ragout* of it, and presented the dish to the Marquis. He ate of the precious morsel—"It is exceedingly good," said he. "No wonder," she answered, "since it was made of the *heart* of that creature you so much doated on." And, not to "leave a thread whereon to hang a doubt" in his mind as to the truth of what she said, she immediately drew forth from under a napkin the bloody head of the hapless victim, and rolled it on the floor; her eyes sparkling, all the while, with a mixture of pleasure and infernal fury.

If such, then, have been the unhappy effects arising from the ungovernable temper and sensitive spirit of a woman of another century, let us suppose that such a disposition is still inherent in female nature; that, though we have not, in the present age, witnessed such fatal exercises of it, an *unenlightened* mind at this day needs only sufficient excitement to break forth in all the frantic fury of ancient times. To counteract the bad consequences of any such unruly inherent principle of human nature, *early education* is the most potent means. I must, therefore, beg pardon of the Instructresses of the *Salisbury Female Academy*, while I suggest to them (for I have too exalted an opinion of their abilities, and of the goodness of their dispositions, to address them in dictatorial language) the magnitude of their charge—that they are acting as pioneers to the rising generation—that, in fact, it is in their power to give our rising female society a decided character.....either unaffectedly amiable and virtuous, or tinged with prudish vanity.

It is almost universally asserted on the one hand, and but *seemingly* denied on the other, that females possess, and exercise too, the GIFT OF GAB in a much more bountiful degree than the other sex. It is a peculiar inheritance from their mother Eve: For it is established, upon the stubborn authority of a fable of the Jewish doctors, that while our primitive parents were yet in the Garden of Eden, blooming stark fresh in all the simplicity of nature, there fell from Heaven *nine* baskets of *Chit-Chat*; that the woman picked up *six* of them, while the man was clumsily gathering up the other *three*. This accounts for the great volubility of the ladies. It is supposed that, from this circumstance alone, Eve was enabled to *persuade* Adam to eat of that forbidden fruit which has entailed such a heavy curse upon all the human species—a sinful nature. Well, then, if women *must* talk so much, it is of vast moment that their talk should be employed to some useful purpose. Here is another important duty devolving upon Instructors. Let young females be taught to *converse*, as well as to *act*, in a pure, unaffected and chaste style: Let them inculcate principles of religion and morality, and they will not only give to the female circle within which they move a polish and refinement of manners.....a modest benignity of deportment; but will, also, have an important influence in checking the licentiousness of the other sex. They will shrink from the embrace of the sons of dissipation: they will spurn their approach as they would that of the loathsome reptile which hisses beneath their feet: yea, they will shun the very atmosphere that has been tainted by licentious revelry.

Young gentlemen.....fellow-associates! Do you wish to be debarred the smiles of the FAIR? And do you wish to meet, on approaching them, instead of smiles, indignant frowns, and a cold repulse....more chilling than the frigid blasts of a wintry wind? O fly, then, fly from *intemperance*, as you would fly from a pestilential disease; and no longer let your motto be "wine and women".....the watch-word of the Syren, which charms and allures only to destroy.....but let it be "virtue and morality," and resolve rigidly to live up to it, and you cannot fail to taste the sweetest of temporal luxuries, and enjoy a bright prospect of Heaven's choicest blessings. ALFRED.

For the Western Carolinian.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Should you deem the following letter (which will be succeeded by a series of letters) worthy of publication, you can give it a place in your paper:

LETTER I.

My Son: In reading the papers which we daily see, there are certain incidents and periods at which the mind naturally pauses to contemplate upon, and consider them with reference not only to their immediate effects, but their more remote consequences; and more particularly so at the present time, when the dreadful conflict of armies, the clangor of swords, and the political oppositions which have for such a length of time agitated the world, are now laid aside. It is now the mind of man can expand in the prospective, and his abilities be exerted in the defence of virtue; the contemplation of which, at all times, affords gratification to the noble heart. The mind, like the body, possesses an elasticity and sensitiveness, which is operated upon by extraneous causes; and whether we dive into the deep and abstruse discussions of metaphysics, or the more visionary doctrines of many modern authors, we shall find the same ultimatum in effect, as it regards physical influence.

For fear that I should enter too deeply into this intricate disquisition, at the present time, and be forgetful of the main point upon which I commenced, I must adhere to the ostensible object in view, namely, VIRTUE—delighted with the contemplation of which, we could fondly linger over the work, re-enjoying the pleasures emanating from the prosecution of so laudable a task. There is a superior solidity ever belonging to the possession of virtue, as compared with that of vice, or any of its concomitants, that man can, in all situations, exult in conscious rectitude; and while matters of a different kind are transacting in the mind, we can, conformably with our idea of the moral faculty, distinguish between "good and evil." It is here we may have recourse to the Scriptures in support of the correctness of our opinions. However difficult we may deem the attainment of virtue, the labor which we have to bestow will bear no proportion to the sweets resulting from its actual possession. We know not what quantum of contentment or anxiety may be apportioned us in this world; but, from a belief in the holy Scriptures, "we know we have a house in the Heavens not made with hands."

I hope that no offence will be given by the freedom of any remarks that may be made in any of the subsequent letters which I may address to you; though in a series of letters personality will sometimes be introduced.

FLETCHER.

☞ The first number of "THE CLUB," will appear in our next.

A bill has passed the Senate of Massachusetts for the call of a Convention, should it be the will of the people, for the purpose of revising the constitution, rendered necessary by the separation of Maine.

The Legislature of Maine have made choice of the Hon. John Holmes and Gen. John Chandler, as Senators in the U. States' Congress for that State.

The editor of the *Boston Centinel* observes, that he deems it his duty to state, that he has been assured by a gentleman of information, who left Madrid towards the close of March, that the heads of the revolutionists in Spain will say: Ferdinand as an instrument only, to accomplish their plans,—that when those are accomplished, he will be either dethroned or decapitated,—and that it is the opinion of this gentleman, that he will not be king in September next.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in New-York, on the 22d ult. which, before its progress was arrested, destroyed property to the amount of $100,000. On the 20th ult. the most valuable part of Troy, (N. Y.) was destroyed by fire—120 dwelling-houses, stores, and shops, being consumed: The whole loss is estimated at *one million of dollars*. A large Distillery, together with five houses, and several other buildings, were burnt at Pittsburgh, (Penn.) on the 19th ult.

A Hard Drinker.—A large bass was caught in the Connecticut river a short time since, which weighed between 50 and 60 pounds, and when opened, was found to contain a *junk bottle of rum.*

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A society has been organized in this country, for some time, under the title of the "Colonization Society," of which the Hon. Bushrod Washington is President, for the purpose of forming a colony of free blacks on some part of the coast of Africa, and by that means restoring a portion of this increasing and troublesome part of our population to the land of their fathers. And should the Utopian schemes of some of its members, or friends, be realized, we may expect to see, in the course of a few years, the ocean darkened with "Afric's sable sons," returning to the land of Ham. But whatever may be their prospects, we wish them success. And we believe the non-slaveholding States feel a deeper interest in the successful exertions of this Society, than their brethren of the south—not, however, purely from motives of humanity, or because they possess a keener sensibility to the sufferings of the unfortunate, but from convenience. Many of the free states, and particularly Pennsylvania, find the ebon part of their citizens to be, at times, very troublesome; and as great friends as they are to the emancipation of the blacks, it is rather cutting to their pride, to have Afric's *free sons* place themselves on a level with their former masters. Any one who has visited the northern states, must have noticed the pompous consequence and repelling familiarity that many of the blacks assume, and which their *fellow-citizens* are, and will be, compelled to submit to, unless the exertions of the Colonization Society should be crowned with success. Therefore, from motives of humanity, and for the relief of our northern brethren from the burdens *they* are groaning under, (very silently, tho') we repeat our wishes, that complete success may reward the exertions of this Society.

We publish, in this day's paper, two letters, which give some interesting particulars respecting the colony which sailed from New-York, a few months since. And from all accounts we have seen, we think the prospects of the colony are flattering, and sufficiently so to encourage the Society to persevere.

Some time in May last, JESSE HARGROVE, Esq. of Lexington, Rowan county, brought to this market 258 bales Cotton, which was purchased of him by Mr. JOHN M. DOBBIN, merchant of this place, shipped to New-York, and sold on its arrival there for 19 cents cash.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Mercantile House in New-York, dated the the 10th inst.

"The lot of cotton, per Hero, has arrived and was sold on the wharf for 19 cents cash. This was a very superior parcel, perhaps it would not be too much to say that it was equal or superior to any in the market. If Mr. Hargrove would stamp his cotton, his name after another year would sell it. The gentleman who bought it goes out to England himself, and we shall have a full history of the estimation in which it is held in Liverpool—The staple of it is good, and it is better handled than almost any we have seen—If the planters were aware of the difference in the price, their own interest would prompt them to be more particular in handling and ginning their cotton—And, while on this subject, we would suggest the advantage that would arise by using *cast steel saws*, instead of the common sheet iron ones now in use: the cast steel being hard, will take a high polish, consequently will not be so liable to injure the staple as rough saws, and being also very elastic, there is little danger of their getting out of order—and one cast steel saw will wear out five or six iron ones!"—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

At a dinner given to Mr. BALDWIN on the 20th ult. at Philadelphia, *Thomas Leiper* presided, and *John Harrison* acted as Vice-President. We have looked over the toasts, and we find nothing in them respecting the vote of Mr. Baldwin on the Missouri Question. We should not have blamed Mr. B. for voting differently on that occasion; but, voting, as he did, an exception to the whole of the large delegation of which he is one, he certainly threw himself into the "imminent breach," and deserves credit for his intrepidity. Though his friends in Philadelphia have not chid him for it, they are silent. Not so his immediate constituents; at a large meeting of whom, his whole conduct was approved and applauded. Mr. HOLMES, of Massachusetts, who was also conspicuous in his exertions to avert the restriction from Missouri, has been yet more highly honored by his countrymen, in being chosen, at their first exercise of the privilege, a Senator of the United States. Our inference, from these and other indications, is, that, in this country, a man will seldom lose the confidence of the People, vote as he may, if they have reliance on his integrity.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE LOAN.—We understand that the whole of the 6 per cent loan of two millions of dollars, has been taken by the bank of the U. States. The time for receiving subscriptions expired on Wednesday. Various offers were made for parts of the amount required: but the bank of the U. States was the only bidder for the whole. The premium offered by the bank was 2 per cent: and, in other respects, the conditions proposed by it were in the highest degree favorable:—the bank agreeing to pay the whole sum when and where it might be required by the Treasury.

It is an evidence of the high credit of the nation, that, although the loan is redeemable at the will of the government, nearly three times the amount required was offered at a premium.

The terms of the loan, though advantageous to the government, will probaly prove very beneficial to the bank: as, considering the state of the Treasury and the prospects of the revenue, it is not likely that the government will have the means of redeeming the loan before the year 1825; and, after that time, as appears by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount of previous loans which will be redeemable will absorb the whole of the appropriations at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Moreover, it is but equitable that, where the government is free to chuse, it should give a preference to those who have lent with a premium. It may therefore be safely calculated, that, unless there should be an unlooked for addition to the means of the Treasury, this loan will not be redeemed until after the other loans of 6 per cent. and upwards, which may be redeemable, shall be paid off.

There is, nevertheless, a chance that this loan may be off before the year 1825: and it is upon this that the proposals have been predicated. If it had been otherwise, and if this loan had been upon the same footing as the other 6 per cents. it could have been negociated at a premium of at least 5 per cent. [illegible]

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.

We have had the satisfaction to peruse some most interesting advices from Angostura, of the latter end of May. Dr. Forsyth had arrived at that place in good health.

The president, *Bolivar*, after attracting the attention of the royal forces, by movements on the upper waters of the Apure, and by frequent changes of position, he made a powerful diversion in favor of the expedition from Margaritta, under general Mariano Montilla, who was destined against Rio de la Hacha. General Paez was in motion on the Casanare, and a force of six thousand men, for discipline, assembled on the Apure, who had waited for a supply of arms which had been long expected, and had recently arrived. The division of general Cedanio had surprised the head quarters of a division of royal troops in two Casernes; a third made some resistance, and were put to the sword.

While these operations were going on, the president had secretly left his quarters, with orders to the second in command, and with only four dragoons, passed the Cordeliras, and appeared at Santa Fe de Bogota; where, in a few days, he organized two corps of three thousand men each; put one in movement for Popayan, and the other for Quito; and having established a plan of concert there, he returned by the same route, and was again at the head of his troops at Achagua, before it was generally known where he had been.

The royal general *Morillo* had published a proclamation, announcing the revolution in favor of the constitution in Spain, and offering a pardon to all who would return to their allegiance; but without producing any effect.

The termination of the revolution in Venezuela is now near at hand. The people now begin to feel that they have a country and liberty. *Aurora.*

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

The following interesting letter from an officer of the United States' navy, to a gentleman in the city of New-Brunswick, N. J. has been politely handed to us for publication.—*Nat. Intel.*

United States' Ship Cyane,
Sierra Leone, March 27, 1820.

"DEAR ——: We arrived here on Sunday last, after a passage of 42 days. We were all agreeably surprised at the prosperous appearance of this settlement. It was founded by the English about 40 years since, mostly by negroes taken from the United States during the Revolutionary war; since which a number of free blacks have emigrated from the West-Indies to this place: and they were also joined by the American negroes that came out with the celebrated Paul Cuffee. The colony now consists of about twenty thousand souls, generally well clothed, and remarkably decent and correct in their deportment; and the neighboring nations, by seeing so fine an example before them, are improving very much.

"There are three English armed vessels on this coast, which have captured a number of slave ships, and redeemed some thousands of those poor wretches from the lash of the slave-holder. All that are taken in this way are taken back in the country, where there are people employed to teach them agriculture and the mechanical arts; they are supplied by the British government for one year, at the expiration of which they are supplied with land, and generally provide for themselves very handsomely. Those that came from the United States appear very glad to see us, notwithstanding their treatment in our land of freedom. I have met with a woman here, who says she was born in Brunswick; but left it with her parents during the Revolutionary war, when she was an infant: She is the wife of an English clergyman; and, although perfectly black, I think one of the most elegant women I ever saw. She has an excellent education, and converses on all subjects with the greatest ease and propriety.

"The American settlement is about eighty miles to the southward of this, in the country of Sherbro; one of our boats arrived from there yesterday; they describe the country as very fertile—the fruits of the country, consisting of oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and bananas, grow wild in the greatest abundance. We shall go down there to-morrow. We are to continue on this coast one year. I expect we shall make a great many prizes. We hear that the coast is swarming with American slave ships, and they are all good prizes now: but the pleasure of releasing those poor wretches from the fangs of the rapacious slave-dealer, I trust, will be a greater inducement for an American officer to exert himself than the hope of acquiring riches."

The following letter, from one of the principal men of color who went out with the Elizabeth to the coast of Africa, is addressed to a gentleman in the city of New-York:

Sherbro, March 30, 1820.

SIR: We arrived at Sierra Leone in thirty-one days after we left the dock, from New-York, and are all well.—Our passage was very good and pleasant, our captain was very kind, and saw that justice was done. As for the country, I cannot say much about it, for I have not been but 25 or 30 miles out, and what I have seen is much better than I did ever expect to see; for I do expect there is gold mines and silver, copper and iron; I am confident diamonds. The riches are so great that I cannot express myself; this I have from the natives, the great men: I have seen five of them; by their appearance there is nothing too good for me. They rejoice to think that we are come, and glad to receive us. They have palm-wine, palm-oil, both out of one tree. Their timber is very large, and plenty of it, but no stone where I have been; but they tell me there is stone plenty where we are going to settle, on the main land. This place, where we are now, is John Kezell's; he bought this place in order for our safety, for fear the rainy season should come on before we could help ourselves. The palaver has not been held yet—all that there has been, three of the head have been here, and seem to be very much pleased, so that I think we shall have very great success. Every thing seems to be very favorable, all, only one thing, that is, our ignorance—our country is mistaken in calling the natives ignorant; they know more than the greater part of our people. I find I am put to my trumps to answer them, in order to keep along with them. I tell them I do not understand; but it appears that they do not believe me, for they call for the interpreter. But those ignorant people crowd very hard, so it stands every one in hand to know what they say, and how they conduct themselves; people must keep themselves very moderate, and mild, and honest; for if you get offended, and draw blood ever so little, it makes no odds, for your blood they will have—for money is no object at all; so I find our people learn as much of the natives, as the natives do of us. It is true, they are not better learned, nor learned to work, but they are willing to learn, and watch every motion; you cannot wink, but some of them will ask what that means, or if you nod your head, or any motion, you must tell them, and give them to understand what you mean. So no more. ELIPHALET NEWPORT.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	7	8
Beef, mess		10	12
fresh		5	6
Beeswax		25	28
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2	
Peach		60	
Apple		55	
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee		27	29
Corn	bush.	55	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	17	
Flour, superfine	bbl.	4	
fine		3 75	
Flax seed	bush.		90
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	
Hog's lard	lb.	9	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	10	12½
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	40	50
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	1
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	3	4
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.		
blistered			
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	15
Tallow			12
Wheat	bush.		65
Whiskey	gal.	40	45

JOHN NORRIS,
TAILOR, FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Wood and Krider, and where he intends carrying it on in the most fashionable manner, in all its various branches, with the greatest neatness and despatch. He pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve the public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

☞ Orders promptly executed.

Salisbury, N. C. June 20, 1820.——4w3

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C. July 1, 1820, which, if not taken out previous to the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ELIZABETH ALLMAN, Abram Alexander, Samuel H. Alsabrook, Daniel Blackwelder, Thomas Basinger, John Baker, John Barringer, Charles Canly, Henry Cress, William Cochran, Michael Cline, Jacob Coleman, Philip Dry, John Garman, William Gibson, Morgan Hall, Sherwood Hatty, Jane Harris, James Henly, William Henning, Francis Kirkpatrick, Christopher Light, James Long, Henry Linker, Geo. I. McCauley, (2) Jno. S. M'Caleb, John Moss, (2) Robt. H. Morrison, E. Morrison, William M'Clellan, Nancy M'Larty, Eliza M'Curdy, Samuel M'Curdy, Archd. Morrison, William Nickols, Philip Ochler, Peter Overcash, jun. Charles Patterson, John Propes, William Peacock, Henry Propes, Robert Purviance, John Petree, John Rogers, Mary Russel, Nicholas Ridinhower, Thomas Steel, William Solomon, Silas S. Scarbrough, William M. Sneed, James E. Tanner, Needham Thomison, Lewis Tucker, Simeon Walker, Exodus Whitley, John Yeoman.

DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Salisbury, N. C. on Friday, the 26th instant, a

DARK BROWN HORSE.

The horse is seven years old, fifteen hands and a half high, nicked, has a small star in his forehead, with a small white spot at the root of his tail, and is short made. The man who stole him calls himself *John Garnet*, between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, red hair, with a scar under the right side of his chin, pale complexion, has a bad cough, and is apparently in a consumption. His clothes cannot be described, as he has two suits with him; but he generally wore a blue surtout.

Whoever will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any gaol in the United States, and give me information, shall receive *twenty-five dollars*; and *twenty-five dollars* for information of the horse, so that I may obtain him again.

PETER KRIDER.

Salisbury, May 22, 1820.

In Rowan Court of Equity.

Alexander Long, versus *Lewis Beard, Jonathan Merrell, Moses A. Locke.*

THE depositions of Thomas Todd, Thomas Hartley, George Willis, sen. Samuel Sillamon, John Clements, Nicholas Simpson, John Travis, and others, will be taken on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of June next, at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury; and if not all taken on that day, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of July next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of those not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth days of August next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September next; and, if not all then taken, the depositions of the same witnesses, or of them not taken, and others, will be taken at John Howard's tavern, in Salisbury, on the sixth and seventh days of October next. Which depositions are intended to be read as evidence on the trial of this suit; and when and where you may attend, and cross-examine, if you think proper.

ALEX'R LONG, Sen.

May the 30th, 1820.——9w 1

Inserted by request of MOSES A. LOCKE.

BLANKS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale, at the Office of the CAROLINIAN

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

The last rose of summer
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose-bud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh.

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them:
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er thy bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So, soon may I follow,
When friendships decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away:
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
O! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone!

FROM THE TURKISH.....BY LORD BYRON.

The chain I gave was fair to view,
The lute I added sweet in sound,
The heart that offered both was true,
And ill deserved the fate it found.

These gifts were charmed by secret spell
Thy truth in absence to divine;
And they have done their duty well,
Alas! they could not teach thee thine.

That chain was firm in every link,
But not to bear a stranger's touch;
That lute was sweet—till thou could'st think
In other hands its notes were such.

Let him, who from thy neck unbound
The chain which shivered in his grasp,
Who saw that lute refuse to sound,
Restring the chords, renew the clasp.

When thou wert changed, they altered too,
The chain is broke, the music mute:
'Tis past—to them and thee adieu—
False heart, frail chain, and silent lute.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Female Education.

FROM MILLER'S REVIEW OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

But, perhaps, one of the most striking peculiarities of the eighteenth century, on the score of education, is the change of opinion gradually introduced into society, respecting the importance, capacity, and dignity of the *Female Sex*, and the consequent changes in the objects, mode and extent of their instruction. It is much less than a hundred years since female education was lamentably, and upon principle, neglected, throughout the civilized world. Until the age under review, "no nation, ancient or modern, esteemed it an object of public importance; no philosopher or legislator interwove it with his system of general instruction; nor did any writer deem it a subject worthy of full and serious discussion. Many systems of instruction have been adopted for the other sex, various as the countries, the government, the religion, the climate, and even as the caprices of the writers, who, at different periods, have undertaken to compose them. But, by a strange fatality, women have been almost wholly omitted in the account, as if they were not gifted with reason and understanding, but were only to be valued for the elegance of their manners, the symmetry of their forms, and the power of their blandishments." In the history of the earliest nations, we occasionally meet, indeed, with accounts of females who had elevated and powerful minds, and who were well informed for the period in which they lived. In the history of Europe, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we also find a few instances of distinguished women, some of whom, in talents, learning, and virtue, have, perhaps, never been excelled since that period. But the number of this description was so inconsiderable, the circumstances in which they were placed were so peculiar, and the influence of their character and example so small, that they scarcely form exceptions to the general statement which has been given. The great mass of the sex still remained unacquainted with letters and science; their whole attention being directed either to the allurements of personal decoration, or to the details of domestic economy.

The eighteenth century produced a memorable change of opinion and of practice on this subject. The character and talents of the female sex have become, during this period, more highly estimated; their importance in society better understood, and the means of rendering their influence salutary, more familiarly known and adopted; in short, a revolution radical and unprecedented with respect to their treatment and character, has taken place, and wrought very perceptible effects in society. Female education has been an object of attention, and been conducted upon more liberal principles within the last thirty years, in every cultivated part of Europe, and in America, than at any former period. Some of the ablest pens have been employed in prescribing plans for the cultivation of their minds; seminaries of learning, particularly adapted to their advantage, have been instituted; women have, of course, become, in general, better informed; the sex has furnished more instances of learning and talents than ever before; a female of elevated understanding, and of respectable literary acquirements, is no longer a wonderful phenomenon. Corresponding to the increase of cultivation bestowed upon them, they have risen higher in the scale of intellect, and evinced a capacity to vie with the other sex in literature, as well as moral excellence. In a word, at the close of the eighteenth century it had become as rare and disgraceful for a woman to be ignorant, within certain limits, as at the commencement of it such ignorance was common.

As there is no truth more generally admitted, than that every step in the progress of civilization brings new honor to the female sex, and increases their importance in society; so there is, perhaps, no fact which better establishes the claim of the eighteenth century to much progress in knowledge and refinement, than the improvements in female education to which it has given rise. It is a prominent feature in the age, and forms one of its signal honors, that its close found the female sex, through a great part of the civilized world, more generally imbued with the elements of literature and science, than they ever before possessed since the creation.

The learning of the female world, in the period under review, may be considered as bearing some peculiarity of character. What might have been the nature, or extent of the attainments made by literary women in ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, we are scarcely qualified to judge; but the learned women of Europe, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, according to the fashion of the day, entered deeply into the study of ancient languages; they chiefly belonged to the higher ranks of life; and as writing and publishing were comparatively rare among all classes, so few females presented themselves before the public in this manner. In the eighteenth century, the character of female learning became materially different. Literary females, during this period, paid more attention to general knowledge, not omitting some of the practical branches of physical science. In studying languages, they devoted themselves more particularly to modern tongues, especially the French, Italian, and German. Literature has descended from females of high rank, to those in the middle walks of life, and is, perhaps, on the whole, more frequent among the latter than the former. And while learned women of former times wrote and published little, those of that sex who have lately gained literary distinction, have made numerous and valuable publications, some of which will doubtless descend with honor to posterity.

This revolution has been gradually effected, and was produced by a variety of causes. The progress of refinement, while it raised the female character, naturally placed that sex in a situation more favourable to the acquisition of knowledge. The unexampled diffusion of a taste for literature, through the various grades of society, could scarcely fail of increasing the intelligence, and meliorating the education of females among the rest. Added to these considerations, the example and writings of some celebrated women served to excite emulation, and to produce a thirst for knowledge among many others of their sex; these latter, again, within the sphere of their influence, produced the same good effects on their associates; academies for the particular instruction of females soon became popular; and thus, within the last fifty years, their literary interests have been constantly gaining ground.

Something for the Ladies.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in the South.

"I am determined to remain a bachelor. The imperious necessity our females imagine they are under, from fashion, of wearing Leghorn hats and India shawls, frightens me. Our cities if they do not already, will soon vie with England, because I found, in all my travels in Germany and France, that a studied simplicity reigned, as to dress, among the ladies, particularly the unmarried ones, who, with the ornamental parts of their education, are carefully taught the knowledge and duty of housewives, while in our dear country, these necessary branches are totally neglected, and every species of luxury gaining ground so rapidly, as to deter all single men of moderate fortunes from taking a wife. I advise all parents to set about, without loss of time, in establishing nunneries: for it is evident that a great portion of our women will not get husbands, because they think India and Merino shawls, and Leghorn hats, better, warmer, and more comfortable articles than bachelor's buff.

"To be serious, I really do want to get married, and have been looking round my extensive circle of acquaintance for a partner, without success—instead of those beautiful domestic creatures our country formerly abounded with, whose house was their delight, who made their own and their children's clothes, who attended to the domestic affairs of the house, by assisting in all its concerns, I find a set of gigling idiots, in whose minds, balls, plays, carriages and novels, are uppermost; the kitchen they never enter; they hardly know a head of cabbage from a head of lettuce, or a leg of mutton from a shoulder.—They are great *connoisseurs in ice creams*—as to mending a pair of breeches for a brother or a husband, they would cry, fie upon you! or faint, were you to propose such an indelicate thing to them. Yet these same fashionables will sit a whole evening without a blush, to hear an obscene play—music, dear delightful music, only studied to show a fine arm and hand, or a highly ornamented piano, not a string of which is ever toned to please a father or a husband, who are considered as heavy old fashioned pieces of furniture, mere lumber about the house, always in the way.

"It is a fact, my friend, worth recording, that in the public institutions formed in France, by Napoleon, for the education of the daughters of those who served or fell in the service of their country, the duties of the house formed the principal part of their tuition. They were taught with care, writing, arithmetic, and keeping house or expense book—mantua makers, women tailors and milliners, were employed in teaching them to cut out and make up every species of garment, and they took turns in groups of half a dozen from each class, to assist experienced cooks in the kitchen of the establishments, where they were taught the art of cooking, the price and quality of provisions, and to make pastry, jellies, &c. In short, every branch of household industry was attended to, while reading the best authors, music, drawing, embroidery and dancing occupied a portion of their time. In parts of Germany, I found this system of education for women had been pursued for many years. In Switzerland it is the same, on a small scale.—How many women do we see in the commercial society of France, Germany and Switzerland, taking charge occasionally of their husband's affairs, attending to his books, carrying on his correspondence, and in case of his death, continue the business of his house with success.

"With us these things are too much neglected. To dress or parade the street in kid or white satin shoes, arrayed in all the colors of the rainbow, "to dash, married or single," in splendid equipage in English style, "that's your sort"—talk loud in company, ogle a dandy, shun the old and experienced, and harrass servants for all their petty wants, and their husbands and fathers for what, perhaps, they cannot afford to give them in their extravagance, appears to be the sole occupation of the females in what is called the fashionable circles in our beloved country. My heart sickens in contemplating such things. Away with these non-descripts! May they all die old maids, and "waste their sourness (for sweetness they have none) on the desert air"—men of discernment will seek the modest, discreet, retiring female, who will prove a crown of glory to her husband,"

"Sweet as the rose
When the dew-drops wet its leaves;
Unstained and pure
As is the lily or the mountain snow."

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

"*Time obliterates the fictions of opinion, and confirms the decisions of nature.*"—CICERO.

Whoever reflects upon the rise and progress of the Christian religion, must acknowledge that the motto we have quoted from the Roman orator, the man whose fame has survived his country, applies with wonderful, if not peculiar force, to that divine system. JESUS came not only to a benighted, but to a jealous, suspicious, doubting, caviling race. But he came from the great author of all things, whose decrees are neither to be evaded nor resisted; and he came clothed with a mission worthy only of God the Father for its author, and God the Son for its agent. As his mission was divine, so his kingdom, as he declared, was not of this world, not temporal, but eternal. It was a mission of grace, and a kingdom of spiritual power, to be consummated and established by an ignominious death, and a glorious resurrection, that God might be consistent with himself, and man be redeemed from the thraldom of Adam's transgression. But what was the reception of this divine messenger of his own self-sought propitiation, and God's redeeming love? Open the volume of eternal truth, and it will tell you: It will shew you all that he did, that his Father's will might be accomplished; all that he suffered, that you might be saved. Then shut the book, and silently contemplate, how wonderfully that book has been preserved, amidst the enemies of the faith, and through the desolations of dark ages; and how widely it has since been extended, in circulation, even to the ends of the earth. Reflect not only upon the preservation of the book, through so many vicissitudes of times and manners; through all the ravages of the Goths and Vandals, and all the bloody and barbarous revolutions the world has witnessed since that book was written; but reflect, too, upon the sufferings of its advocates and inspired authors, the perils they encountered, the persecutions they sustained. "We are troubled (says the apostle Paul) on every side, yet not distressed; we are perplexed, but not in despair: Persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Destroyed! how indeed could they be destroyed, when "the gates of hell shall not prevail" against the cause in which they suffered so gloriously! The apostle is here describing the dangers that then encompassed the disciples of our Saviour in general. But when we attend to the glowing description of his own sufferings, who can contemplate the Saint, surrounded by so many appalling circumstances, and yet preserving such god-like firmness and fortitude, but with indescribable emotions, and a wish that they might have been partakers of his toils and dangers, the companions of his glory, as well as professors of his faith. "Of the Jews (says he) five times received I forty stripes, save one: Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned; thrice I suffered shipwreck; a night and a day I have been in the deep: In journeyings often, in perils of water, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren: In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst; in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." What but divine inspiration could have animated Paul, and his brethren of the cross, to endure such hardships? What but the presence of God could have carried them through all they suffered themselves? What but the influence of the holy spirit could have sustained them, when they contemplated not only their own perils, but those of their divine master, till they witnessed his mock conviction as an impostor, by a bigoted, bloody-minded tribunal, and his final crucifixion between two thieves, two of the meanest malefactors! Look at this brief portrait of Christianity eighteen hundred years ago. Behold, through the vista of ages, marked by desolation, crimsoned with blood, smoking with the ruins of cities, darkened by the decline and fall, and enlivened by the rise and progress of mighty empires! Behold, we say, through all this mist, and gloom, and glory, the refulgence of the Saviour's love, when expiring on the cross; and behold the perils endured by his faithful followers, sooner than betray their master, or renounce his faith. PETER, it is true, denied, and JUDAS betrayed. But these were solitary deeds of timidity on the one hand, and treachery on the other, compared with the firmness and constancy of thousands who followed with the tears of faith and gratitude, the steps of their Redeemer to the blood-stained summit of Calvary, and the gloomy shades of Gethsemane!

But without following in detail the progress of Christianity, through a succession of eighteen hundred years, who that reflects upon the events of the present age, can doubt its divine origin, or its final triumph over all heresies, and its universal empire. To pass over events, originating and terminating in Europe, Asia, and Africa; have we not, in this new world, seen a wilderness, covering a vast continent, rescued, in a great measure, from the hands of barbarians and heathens, and enlivened by the mild arts of civilization, and the divine light of the gospel? On this vast continent are not the heathen tribes or nations daily diminishing, and the believers in Christianity increasing with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of population? And although many evils apparently attend the diminution or driving out of the savages, from post to post; yet no one can doubt that God, in his all-wise Providence, will finally over-rule all for good, both to the believing invader, and the unbelieving exile or wanderer. Again, have we not beheld, from this vast scene of woods and wilds, now converted into fertile and fruitful fields, populous and thriving villages, and wealthy, flourishing, and splendid commercial cities, the word of God sent forth by missionaries to the remotest regions, in every direction, till nearly all nations have witnessed the exertions of our Infant Republic, to extend the boundaries and the blessings of the Redeemer's kingdom? But let us not lose sight of our wonted brevity. It is certain that NATURE, as *Cicero* termed the DIVINE POWER, has decreed the final triumph and universal reign of that gospel which has had to struggle against so much adversity of opinion: And "*time*, which *obliterates the fictions of* OPINION, *confirms the decisions of* NATURE."

CHRISTIAN VISITANT.